



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR HOWARD.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858.

The completion of the Atlantic Telegraph was celebrated in Philadelphia and New York, on Wednesday, with great enthusiasm. The grand features of the celebration are reported with great minuteness in the papers of those cities.

The procession in New York was very long, and surpassed in appearance anything ever got up in that city. The military made a very brilliant display, and the several regiments which joined in the line were greeted with cheers on all sides, along the whole line of the march.

The other divisions of the celebration, especially that embracing the various trades, were also greeted with demonstrations of applause. The most conspicuous object, was the Telegraph Instrument of Professor Hughes. Printers, Lithographers, Masons, Carpenters, Cabinet-makers, operators on Sewing Machines, with many other trades, were appropriately represented.

Cyrus W. Field rode, standing, in an open barouche, and was greeted throughout with the waving of handkerchiefs and vociferous cheers. The procession did not arrive at the Palace until near 6 o'clock.

At night, there was a most splendid display of fire works.

The celebration passed off without any serious accident. John Fitzgerald, a fireman, received a ball in his foot, in consequence of some one accidentally discharging a pistol in the crowd. J. K. Lusk was wounded in the arm by a rocket, and one or two other slight accidents, include all the casualties of the day.

The celebration in Baltimore, on Thursday last, by the German Societies, in commemoration of Gen. Frederick Wm. Augustus Steuben, and in aid of the fund designed to be used in erecting a monument which shall fittingly honor his eminent services in the American revolution, was a brilliant affair. Nothing was wanting, and though appealing more strongly to the German element in the population, yet uniting among all divisions of the people a hearty participation and a large degree of social fraternization. The arrangements for the celebration were excellently planned, and admirably executed. The procession was large, attractive, and in some points very characteristic. Addresses were delivered, and a banquet partaken of, at Baltimore Gardens.

During the celebration at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, a portion of the iron railing which encloses Independence square gave way in consequence of the large number of persons who had clambered up on the outside to see the proceedings going on in the inside of the square. The weight of the people all on one side forced the railing from the foundation wall, and about thirty feet fell outward crashing all who were so unfortunate as to be in the way. A number were caught underneath the falling mass. Those most hurt were three boys, one of whom had both thighs fractured. Some others had their feet badly crushed.

There is a flare-up among the notified Democracy of the Zanesville District, Ohio. Col. Manypenny having been nominated for Congress, a public meeting of the Democrats has been held at which Manypenny was denounced as a traitor, and his nomination repudiated, and Mr. Jonathan Swank was nominated. The only reason alleged is that Col. Manypenny was an Anti-Slavery man, and don't think Mr. Buchanan infallible.

A singular feature of the prevailing epidemic in New Orleans, and which also marked the great epidemic in 1853, is the fact that the Creole children, even those born of Creole parents, are subject to attacks of disease very similar to Yellow Fever, if it be not yet less fever itself. Several such children have been thus attacked, have been treated as for yellow fever, and have died recently in New Orleans.

The State Department of the United States, it is said, has, to-day, when we have a population of twenty-five or thirty millions, and commercial intercourse with all the world, the same organization, with the exception of a few clerical additions, that was given to it at the formation of the Republic, when we had but three millions of people.

A Georgia merchant, who arrived in New York, a few days ago to purchase goods, was found on Tuesday night lying on the sidewalk, near the Fulton ferry, stupefied and almost senseless from the effects of drugged liquor which some designing rascal had induced him to imbibe. The sum of \$1,600 was found safe in his pockets.

William, one of the two negroes that were shot in a cave, in Amelia county, last week, in which they had been for some time concealed, died at Bellevue Hospital, yesterday morning. The leg in which he received the wound was amputated some days ago, but gangrene supervened, causing his death in a short time.

The Richmond South speaks approvingly of the source of the Southern people, "in not running Cable-mad," and keeping quiet, so as to laugh over the vapors of the Northern people, concerning the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Treaty with China is already operating favorably in this country—orders having been received by the Northern manufacturers for domestic goods, for the expected new China trade.

In the case of Assistant Surgeon Bratt, who was recently tried by court-martial, at Norfolk, and sentenced to be dismissed from the naval service, the President has confirmed the action of the court.

There has been snow on the mountains, this week, near Cumberland. The buck-wheat crop near was partially destroyed by frost.

In part of our edition of yesterday's Gazette, the credit to the Fairfax News, for the news items of Fairfax County was accidentally omitted.

Ex-Governor Corwin, of Ohio, in his speech at Chillicothe, used the following language, according to the report in the Chillicothe Advertiser of the 7th. He said: "Until now he had kept himself aloof from the Republican organization, because of an understanding that Giddings and his Abolition confederates controlled and directed the organization, and that fundamental in their creed was the dogma of 'no more slave States.'" This language, bold and defiant, needs no comment. A fanatical anti-slavery correspondent of the Lebanon (Ohio) Star, opposes Mr. Corwin strongly because he is in favor of the admission of slave States. He says:—"If Corwin's Morrow speech does not show him to be an entire Cincinnati Platform Democrat, then I'm no judge of Democracy. I think all the Democrats will now own him, and very many of them vote for him. He cannot be a Republican, since a cardinal plank in the Republican platform is, 'No more slave States.'" But Corwin thinks that we must receive all that offer."

We read accounts of the successful invention of a plough for digging potatoes, by Mr. R. A. Allen, of New York, who is perhaps the largest manufacturer of agricultural implements in the world, by the by. Our exchanges say that it accomplishes the work of twenty men without leaving more than two per centum of the yield not turned up to the instant vision of the gashers.

The Texas Item says that there is a remarkable negro boy in Polk county. He has two faces fixed in opposite parts of the head, with mouth, nose and chin, so full and perfect that it is impossible to tell which is the front face, when the boy is bid from view. He is about six years of age, healthy, of a very sound mind, and runs and plays among his children, with as much sprightliness as could be expected from one of his age.

The City Court at Hartford, Connecticut, have found that two coal-dealers of that city have sold coal short of the weight bargained for in six instances, for which offences justice orders that the defendants pay over two hundred dollars to the several plaintiffs.

An absconding clerk of the house of Messrs. & Co., of Havana has lately obtained some money in Charleston, on forged checks, and made off in the care for the North.

Miss Mary Meyer, aged 16 years, an accomplished girl, was terribly burnt at Chicago on Tuesday last, and died in six hours thereafter, by the explosion of a lamp filled with camphene.

Arrival of the Pacific.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.  
ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 2.—The steamship Pacific, from Galway, with dates to the 24th ult., has arrived here.

The U. S. Corvette Preble left Cadix on the 6th of August.

The bark Champion had arrived at Gibraltar, with the family of Mr. Stanback, the American consul, recently murdered at Jaffa.

President Buchanan's message to Queen Victoria was published in London on the 23rd ult. The London papers criticize unfavorably the last paragraph.

The bombardment of Jeddah by the British took the French government by surprise, but explanations were made in London to Count Pelissier.

The news says there is more simple dignity in the Queen's message, but greater grasp of thought in the President's with perhaps a dash of ambitious straining after effect. Altogether, it had been better had the President omitted the last paragraph.

The Times believes the cable to be a guarantee of perpetual peace between the two countries.

It is rumored that the abdication of the King of Prussia is absolutely necessary, as his disease is worse. It is feared that the event will hurry on a political crisis.

The China press depicts lacks positive confirmation, but it is generally credited in Europe.

MARKETS.—Liverpool August 30.—Cotton is dull. Flour quiet. Wheat a buoyant. Corn is dull. Provisions are steady. Produce—Sugar is quiet; Spirits Turpentine dull at 38d/39s.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.  
BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Democratic State Convention has re-nominated Mr. Beach as their candidate for Governor. The vote stood—Beach 636; Butler 406.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The rate of exchange on New York has advanced to one per cent. premium. At Milwaukee it has advanced to 1 1/2 per cent.

SPRINGFIELD, August 31.—Dates from Utah to the 7th have been received. The election passed quietly. The late appointment by Gov. Cumming of probate judges for Carson and Green River counties, caused some dissatisfaction among the Mormons, but all was quiet at the departure of the mail. Thirty soldiers had deserted and Captain Tracy was on trial for insubordination.

Col. Hoffman had been ordered to Oregon with the 6th regiment of Infantry. The route with the Devil's Gate Bridge was strewn with dead cattle. But few Indians were seen on the route. The rivers were all low. Major Sherman's battery left Leavenworth yesterday for Fort Ridgely.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—The Fort Bridger correspondent of the Republican says the Sixth Infantry and a company of Sappers and Miners, under Lieut. Dunne, arrived there on the 4th of August. The departure of the Sixth Infantry for Walla Walla, Oregon, was delayed in consequence of insufficient supplies of clothing and provisions.

The Utah Indians were committing depredations. The annual elections for territorial and county officers took place on the 22d of August. The Democrats of Green and River counties elected their whole ticket by an average majority of eighty. Wm. J. Osborne was elected to the Legislature.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 1.—The factory of B. Page, at Wayne, Ashtabula county, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss will exceed \$20,000.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 1.—The bridge J. W. Lawyer, from Boston, and Havana, for New York, arrived at this port, with the officers down with the yellow fever.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The editor of the Chicago Herald has been appointed marshal of the Northern District of Illinois, in place of Mr. Davidson, removed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The steamer Africa, with Liverpool dates to the 21st, (anticipating), arrived this afternoon.

Health of New Orleans.

During the past week the prevailing epidemic has continued seriously to increase. The hopes entertained that the sickness had reached its culmination have not been gratified, and we have to report a more extensive mortality than has been recorded for any corresponding week except in 1853 since 1847.

The weather has proved more than ordinarily unwholesome. Oppressive heat, frequent showers, the rain seeming to fall almost without clouds, short and brisk, followed by a cold breeze, has produced a more or less considerable change in the temperature, but not a considerable change in the more disagreeable exhalation from the muddy streets, have characterized the week past.

It is as impossible as it is unwise to make any prediction in regard to the future.—N. O. Picayune, Aug. 29.

Letter from John C. Calhoun.

In a late editorial reviewing the political record of the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, with especial reference to the slavery question, we recounted the fact that Mr. Faulkner's stringent exertion in 1847, to secure the Congressional enactment of a fugitive slave law, was regarded at the time by many leading statesmen of the South, and especially by Mr. Calhoun, as the attempt of a visionary enthusiast. This historical testimony to the extraordinary sagacity which guided Mr. Faulkner's efficient efforts for the protection of slave property, has doubtless awakened the curiosity of many of our readers, who like ourselves, have been eagerly desirous to peruse a document bearing the revered signature of John C. Calhoun, and devoted to a confidential exposure of his views on a question of such importance. We have succeeded in obtaining from Mr. Faulkner a copy of this precious historical relic, which we transfer to our columns to-day.—Rich. Eq.

A letter from John C. Calhoun to the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, urging the necessity of extraordinary efforts for the protection of slave property, in 1847.

Four Hires, August, 1847. My Dear Sir: I regard the occurrence which led to the meeting and the proceedings of the citizens of Hagerstown, a copy of an account of which accompanies your letter, as one which claims the solemn attention of every man who loves his country, and desires to perpetuate its institutions.

I have read your letter and the proceedings of the meeting, and the act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which led to the tragic event, with grief and indignation. With grief not only for the fate of a worthy citizen, but for the consequences to which it is calculated to lead; and with indignation, at the unconstitutional and undisguised violation of the Constitutional compact by the State of Pennsylvania. There is not on record a more deliberate and undisguised breach of faith and the solemn obligation of oath. If we of the slaveholding States should permit one, to us, of the most important provisions of the Constitution to be thus trampled on with scorn and contempt, and one of their worthiest citizens to be murdered in his attempt to secure the rights guaranteed to him by it to pass with impunity, we shall richly deserve the fate that will most assuredly await us. It will not end with emancipation as had been so often boasted, but it will end with a nation which would befall us. I cannot trace over before tell a people. The condition of Ireland would be a state of bliss to ours. But let me say neither Virginia or Maryland can escape them. As soon as Abolition becomes efficient, the States to the South of you, will prevent the purchase or the emigration of your negroes, free or slave, while those North and West of you will prevent their egress in either direction. You will be hemmed in with your black population, as every other slave State will be, while the non-slaveholding States will never cease their agitation until blacks are placed in all respects on an equality, politically and socially, with their former masters, when they would govern us and our posterity, through our former slaves and their posterity. Think not I look too far ahead, or that I am deceived. I see the future thus far, if we do not meet and repel the attack, as clearly as I do the rising of the sun to-morrow.

You ask my opinion as to the remedy, and, in the first place, "whether the legislation of Congress can reach the disease?" I do not see how it can. The act of Pennsylvania is in open defiance and contempt both of the Constitution and Congress, and cannot be reached, of course, but by subjecting the Courts of the State and its officers to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, in the performance of their official duties; which, in my opinion, we have no right to do. But, if we had, it would be impossible to pass such an act.

You next ask, "is there any countervailing legislation within the power of the Southern States?" I answer, yes, and the most effectual; but to make it so, it would require their united action. The peace, security and internal policy of the States are already among their reserved powers, and acknowledged so to be in reference to their security so far as health is concerned, as the passage of the quarantine laws by most of the States prove. The same principle applies to intercourse of every description which may endanger the peace, security or the domestic institutions of a State. Its application to all commercial intercourse, sea or by river, would at once bring the non-slaveholding States to their senses. It would execute itself. It would give to the South direct trade, and make our commercial capital, and our shipping and our manufactures from their cold and barren region to our more genial and fertile. It would, in particular, make Baltimore, Norfolk and Richmond what New York, Philadelphia and Boston now are. The very measure that we were prepared to take such a step, unless the guarantees of the Constitution should be respected by Pennsylvania, and the other non-slaveholding States, would bring them at once to terms. You will find the principle fully illustrated and established in a report and speeches made by me on the circulation of incendiary publications through the mails, and prepared in a volume of my reports, speeches, &c., &c., published, some years since, by Harper & Brothers of New York, and may, no doubt, be had from them.

You next ask "whether there is any hope that Pennsylvania would repeal its act, on proper representation?" I doubt it, and doubt whether it would, in the end, do any good. Now if ever, in my opinion, is the time to bring the question to issue. The longer it is delayed, the worse it will end, both for the Union and for the slave. It is well believed. But if it should be thought otherwise, I would by all means recommend, not to beg or expostulate, but demand the repeal on the highest ground of right and constitutional obligation, assuming it at once, without argument, that the act is an open and flagrant breach of faith and constitutional obligation. To entreat would be degrading, and would but aggravate the evil. The higher and bolder the tone, the better. The Commissioners, should be deemed admissible for Maryland and Virginia to appoint, should be men of high and decided character, and not party hacks; and should be instructed to make a peremptory demand, in the most decided language, in order to bring the question to issue. If proper men be appointed, and take the course indicated, good may come of it, but, if not, it will do mischief, especially if party hacks should be appointed.

Your next question is as to the advantage of calling a Convention of the slave holding States? I regard the step as indispensable to a thorough and effectual cure of the evil, and that the call ought to come from Maryland and Virginia, and the meeting be held in Richmond or Baltimore. It may be made by their Legislatures, or informally by their members, and ought to be done speedily. The sooner the better. If both parties should unite, and agree to make the defence of their rights the paramount question, overriding the Presidential and all others, a speedy end would be put to our difficulties. But without that, there is, for us and the whole Union, slave holding and non-slave holding, a gloomy future. It is hard to say on which the heavier calamity will fall, unless we manfully and at once meet the danger. If such shall be our course, let what may come, we shall be a great and prosperous people—in the Union, if our course should save it, and out of it, if it should not. They, and not we, have been, throughout, the aggressor; and it belongs to the great law of retribution, that

where the party aggressed on has the spirit to meet and repel the aggressor, the meditated evil recoils on him, while the rich blessings which always accompany the successful resistance to wrong, will fall to the lot of his intended victim.

I have from the first, and throughout the whole question, been actuated by one feeling: to save the Union and our free institutions, if possible, but, if not, to save ourselves, at all events. The great difficulty which I have had to encounter, has been from the prevalence, on all sides, of the spirit of compromise. The desire to participate in the evils has been so prevalent for near 16 years, and the desire of keeping the parties together, in order to be able to participate, that the great business of most of the leaders has been, to merge all questions in the Presidential election, in order to avoid party distraction; and that I fear will prove an insuperable difficulty, in taking the high and decisive stand that only can arrest the evil that threatens to engulf all. The union of a few manly spirits, on both sides in your Legislature, would go far to overcome it in your State and the whole South. People begin to take notice of the state of their feelings, should a convention be called, the State South of Virginia would send forth to meet you all their ablest and most patriotic citizens. Yours very truly,

J. C. CALHOUN.

CHAS. JAS. FAULKNER esq. Boydville, Va.

Cumberland Items.

We take the following from the Cumberland Telegraph:—

Maryland Coal Trade.—For the week ending Saturday, August 28th, 8,727 01 tons of coal were shipped over the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad; 6,527 09 tons over the road of the George's Creek Coal and Iron Company, and 2,243 07 over the road of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, making an aggregate for the week of 11,500 07 tons, or 18,447 07 tons. Total shipments for the year, from the entire region, 402,975 tons. During the season, 1,320,000 tons cleared this port, carrying 158,806 tons of coal. Of the total amount, 244,169 tons went by railroad. During the month just expired, the revenues on descending and ascending freights amount to about \$33,000.

Low Water.—The streams in this region continue extremely low. The Potomac and Will's Creek are almost dry. A short supply of water is afforded for canal-boats. Boats are compelled to leave with short loads, and even then experience considerable difficulty in passing the Canal locks. After reaching the Bottom, however, where the steam pumps are located, no further difficulty is experienced.

Atlantic Bridge.—The Bridge spanning the Potomac river, near Brady's Mill, built some year or two since, is partially done. The span between the centre pier and the Virginia shore came down with a crash some months ago, but, so far as we are advised, no efforts have been made to re-build it.

What Cigars are Made of.

The New York correspondent of the Soberie Republican, who, it may be presumed, is domiciled in the neighborhood of the Custom House, gives the following revelation of the component materials of "real Havana." We copy it for the benefit of those who inhale, or suppose they inhale, the fragrant weed. It shows the doubt which hangs over, not only what we drink, but also what we smoke.

"Talking of cigars, I was told by a government appraiser, a few days since, the following true story in connection with the cigar trade of this city: A large foreign cigar house had received an invoice of foreign cigars, which were appraised by the custom officer at three dollars per thousand. The importers were dissatisfied, and asked for a re-appraisal, which was granted; and under the most positive evidence, supported by the oath of the dealers, the cigars were admitted at a valuation of \$1.50 per thousand. Now the evidence alluded to was this, that not a particle of tobacco entered into the composition of said cigars, but that they were not wholly composed of oak and other leaves soaked in a strong tobacco ley. I understand that large quantities of these leaves are imported from Mexico, &c., &c. He spoke of the Mexican protectorate, which he had advocated; regretted the defeat of his bill; said if he was a younger man and could get the approval of his conscience to the measure, he might be willing to lead a filibuster expedition into Mexico. He said the North had no duty, that the foot of the North was our neck, and that we could not help ourselves. He said the North, in case of resistance by us, could easily take possession of all our forts in the country; that the West alone could take possession of New Orleans, and with an army of two millions could hold us in subjection. He declared himself an advocate of the Union. He said that Yancy, and all men like him, ought to be put in a mad-house. He said he had opposed the Kansas Nebraska act, and was still opposed to it. He attributed all our troubles to the passage of that act. He argued in support of the Missouri compromise and said it should never be repealed."

Gen. Sam Houston on the Stamp.

At a public meeting at Hempstead, Texas, on the 13th ultimo, Gen. Sam Houston addressed the people, and the following account of his remarks we clip from the Galveston News:

He spoke at length of the advantages Texas had derived from the \$10,000,000 obtained by himself and Gen. Rusk for the sale of our territory. He asked President Pierce—said he was a small man, very small—said he had been on the battle field in Mexico, &c., &c. He spoke of Douglas, calling him a puppy, &c., &c. He spoke of the Mexican protectorate, which he had advocated; regretted the defeat of his bill; said if he was a younger man and could get the approval of his conscience to the measure, he might be willing to lead a filibuster expedition into Mexico. He said the North had no duty, that the foot of the North was our neck, and that we could not help ourselves. He said the North, in case of resistance by us, could easily take possession of all our forts in the country; that the West alone could take possession of New Orleans, and with an army of two millions could hold us in subjection. He declared himself an advocate of the Union. He said that Yancy, and all men like him, ought to be put in a mad-house. He said he had opposed the Kansas Nebraska act, and was still opposed to it. He attributed all our troubles to the passage of that act. He argued in support of the Missouri compromise and said it should never be repealed."

The Potato Rot—Its Cause and Cure.

Mr. Alexander Henderson, of Buffalo, New York, who has been studying the matter ever since 1845, claims to have discovered the cause of that serious evil, the potato-rot, and also a remedy for it. Mr. Henderson's discovery, as explained in the Scientific American, appears very plausible. He attributes the primary cause of the potato rot to an insect called the *Phytophthora blanda*. The remedies proposed by Mr. Henderson, in preventing its development by deep plowing, by hoeing up well round the vines and filling up the cracks in the soil by pressure, or by preserving an old Scotch method of plunging with a foot deep, and manure put in, with three to four inches of soil on that, and then the potato planted. Crops in this way have never failed, the vines sometimes being attacked, but the tubers always remaining sound. "They are," says a gentleman in this vicinity who last year tried the experiment of sprinkling his seed potatoes with quick lime, and the crop escaped the rot.—Boston Journal.

The Pugilists.

While it is degrading to reflect that delicate and refined beings are made for a brutal fight between two men, it is difficult to repress feeling some interest in the physical training which the occasion calls for. John Morrissey, who is now at Lonsborough, is the subject of much of this sort of curiosity. Every afternoon his training grounds at the Abbey are crowded with visitors, anxious to get a sight at the "lion of the day." This crowd resort to various expedients to amuse themselves and pass away the time, one of the most innocent being that of running a race blindfold across the river—a feat much to be guarded by the police. "Bog" defends his title with 100,000 men, as the march of Hunsland are secured by 60,000 Dutch. Hitherto, everything has tended to develop the military power in Christendom.

Virginia Transatlantic Steamship Co.

[Extract from a private letter from Paris.] "The line of Transatlantic steamers is ready to commence its operations, and only waits for the subvention of the Government of the United States for the transport of the mail. The stock and ships are at the disposition of the Directors, and I hope that the American Government will not delay a decision which will give to Virginia the maritime influence to which her geographical position entitles her—and to Richmond the commercial importance that it will have when it will be the emporium of all the South for importation."—Rich. South.

IN store and for sale, 200 sacks Ashton; 100 sacks Worthington, and 200 sacks GROUND ALUM SALT.

W. Z. ENGLISH & BRO.

COTTON YARN.—5,000 lbs. superior North Carolina Yarn, for sale by

WHEAT & BRO.

An American Desert.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING FROM THIRST.—A long letter appears in the Dallas (Texas) Herald concerning the passage of McCulloch's emigrant train across the state of California, from which we take the following extract:—"From Fort Chabourne we travelled South to the Chonocho river, (old Camp Johnson), and followed up the Chonocho to the edge of the Great American Desert. The great American Desert is a barren waste. Soil, light color and alkaline nature, producing mostly salt grass and a few mesquite bushes and cactus. This kind of country extends from the Colorado to the Rio Grande, is 250 miles in width, and extends through our continent, being narrower in some points.—There are but few watering places on the route from Paos to the Rio Grande. The latter river is a wide, deep, muddy stream, and destitute of timber."

From the North end of the Coucho we struck out to cross the Desert, aiming to strike the Paos river at the spring of the crossing, but during the road the first night's travel, we had no time to spend in reconnoitering. We passed on in the direction, guided by the compass, of the river at the point. The third day out, in the morning, we started with the famishing herd ahead of the train. The cattle becoming very excited, and travelling on a very fast walk, we pressed on as fast as we could. At midnight the herd got a fresh breeze, and turned to the North on an Indian trail, and travelled most furiously, the men fighting them in front to keep them in place.

At daybreak we struck the Belknap road, fifteen miles from the well known saddle hills, where we succeeded in turning the cattle on the road. Here, one of our men, J. Ramsey, was pitched over by a large steer, his horse throwing him. His head was partially broken, his collar bone broken, and otherwise badly bruised. Six shots had to be fired before the enraged animal fell. As soon as the herd reached the road, they pitched off and ran eight miles, and then left the road again, turning north into deep drifted sand. Here we had a desperate struggle to save the herd, fighting them back for four long hours, pressing us hard, and all fighting mad.

At last one file of the most furious steers led out again, when we set to and succeeded in herding them towards the road, which they crossed at four o'clock, and were driven in the sand hills, where we found many ponds of weak alkali water, and saved the lives of the famishing men and cattle. The herd had no water for seventy-six hours, and travelled one hundred and thirty miles. The herdsmen were without water or nourishment thirty hours. Their exercise was very hard, riding and halloing at the cattle, which was calculated to bring on thirst soon. The men suffered extremely for the want of water and sleep; many shot down the famishing bullocks on the road, struck them, pulled off their boots or shoes, caught the thick, hot blood and drank it freely, and by so doing saved their lives. The cattle were all very much excited, and any of them would fight, and the men were compelled to shoot many.

We went into the Sand hills with 1,600 head of cattle, or struck the sand with that number, and left with about 1,050, many of the missing having died for the want of water. On arriving, the men were all excited and hardly knew their comrades. Dan Murray, Wheatly, Kellon and Collier, would never have got to water had not some of the herdsmen been sent on after water, and returned to them. They had stopped by the side of the road, and had no provisions, and much reduced, and none of us were able for service. Ours was the first train that had arrived in the Sand hills this year."

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